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### THE AMERICAN.

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#### CARDINAL TENETS OF THE PEOPLES PARTY.

Recognition of the Right of the People to Rule, *i. e.*, The Initiative and Referendum.

Creation and Maintenance of an Honest Measure of Values.

Government Ownership and Operation of Railroad, Telegraph and Telephone Lines.

Opposition to Trusts.

Opposition to Alien Ownership of Land and Court-made Law.

#### EDITORIAL NOTES.

ADMIRAL DEWEY, hero of Manila, has formally, officially, announced himself a candidate for President. And his country feels kindly towards him, has charity for his indiscretions of speech, refrains, to a great degree, from treating him with the ridicule he invites. Yet it cannot be hidden that the Admiral who shone so brilliantly when surrounded by the glamor of distance is somewhat of a broken idol with the American people. There is a sort of a feeling, long half proclaimed in naval circles, that what Dewey did almost any one of our naval commanders would have done as

well if dame fortune had thrown the chance in his way. And so far as the actual battle of Manila is concerned, a battle of such stupendous results as to give it rank among the first naval actions of history, but a battle in which the Spanish were entirely outclassed, we are much inclined to this belief. For in the Spanish war no screws were found to be loose in our navy. What was asked of it it did—did as effectually at Santiago as at Manila.

That Dewey's fleet did greatly outclass the Spanish at Manila, as did Sampson's at Santiago, does not detract one jot from the glory of the victories won or the honor due to the navy that won them. To those who brought the navy up to its great efficiency, to those who had not frittered away their opportunities in time of peace, to those who had done in long years before the day of battle and in preparation therefore what Spaniards had failed to do, through lack of opportunity to do because of penury, or through waste of the opportunities that they had, is the thanks of a nation due for the victory of Manila, as of Santiago, rather than to any one man.

But in the trying months after the battle of Manila Dewey did show himself to be a man of more than ordinary parts. Then he showed decision of character, then were his despatches incisive, then he dealt with a difficult situation with such frank firmness and even head that the American people felt that they could safely leave their fortunes in his hands, set great store by his judgment, reposed great confidence in him. And these things we are asked to remember now and not judge him harshly for his present apparent want of decision, want of policy, and his truly flippant estimation of the duties of President. For once he showed decision, once he was incisive in expression, and we are told he will be again. But when he thus showed to advantage he trod the quarter deck, now he treads an unfamiliar field, the extent of which he does not grasp, which he appears to tread with delighted innocence, but in which he blunders painfully.

When he came home from his fields of glory a short half year ago the Presidency was offered him by thousands of his enthusiastic countrymen, who perhaps could not have made their offer good if he had accepted it, and he shoved it from him, put the crown aside—for he was a sailor unfit by his training to wear it. And his then judgment of himself we think correct. But since then he has taken a wife, arrayed the A. P. A. against him because he joined himself in marriage to a member of the Roman Catholic Church, has changed his mind and now wants the Presidency that he refused. Nor will his wife better things if she carries out her reported apostasy of the Catholic creed. But let us touch no more on this, indeed we would not touch at all if it had not an undoubted political bearing, for the dragging of religion into politics is distasteful to us, it seems like breaking the spirit of the Constitution that guarantees religious liberty, we deprecate it.

So, to return, the Admiral has changed his mind, has recon-

sidered his earlier judgment of his fitness or unfitness to fill the Presidency, naively announces that he finds that the duties of the President are in reality light, that it is an easy job that he is sure he can fill with satisfaction to the people, which he is sure he would find satisfaction in filling and he wants it. But as the New York *World* demanded in its first comment on the announcement of his candidacy: "What is he for? What is he against? Where does he stand?" And the Admiral's only answer up to this time is, "I am a Democrat"—a phrase of quite indefinite meaning now-a-days. But later this same *World*,

**What is he For?** swerving round to Dewey's support, declares that he represents "anti-McKinleyism, anti-militarism, anti-imperialism." To which statement of what he represents the New York *Herald*, also coming out strongly for him, promptly takes exception. That is to say Dewey would represent militarism and imperialism, stand as President for military and imperialistic ideals. And this seems to us to be a much fairer estimation of what he represents than the estimation the *World* places upon him.

Representing militarism and imperialism he would of course represent in the Presidential canvas what Mr. McKinley will represent. But what difference would this make if two opposing candidates should, in the essence, stand for these same things? It would be all the more satisfactory to those who are pleased with our trend toward militarism and imperialism and away from democracy. To the plutocrats such a campaign would be pleasing as was the campaign of 1892, over which they could rub their hands in secret glee and contribute to the campaign funds of both old parties that they might fight a sham battle of sufficient ardency to distract the attention of the public from the real issues at stake. And at this time do we find the plutocratic independent press that owes allegiance to no party but acts as free lance, because it can so better serve the interests of plutocracy, warmly furthering the candidacy of Admiral Dewey. We hope that they may have success, that the Admiral may carry off the Democratic nomination, that the plutocrats may have their wish. For then the thinking people of independent spirit would have a great good chance to treat these plutocrats to a surprise on election day, by refusing to fool away their votes on two candidates standing for the same things and uniting their votes for a candidate of reform; a chance to turn the tables on the plutocrats, carry off the victory while these plutocrats, in dismay, could have the pleasure of seeing their own forces divided, their own strength wasted, they themselves fooled and caught by their own neat trap.

BUT what chance has the Admiral of carrying off the Democratic nomination, who is behind his candidacy, to what states can he look for support? Ex-Senator Gorman, on the announcement of Dewey's candidacy, took particular care to declare explicitly and promptly that though he admired the Admiral his was not the hand behind the Admiral's candidacy. Which, reasoning by opposites, we suppose must be taken to mean that he has much of a hand in the movement. For it is the lot of Mr. Gorman that the more strenuous his denials the more set becomes the public in belief of that which he denies. And as to the states to which the Admiral can look for support? Questioned on this point the Admiral remarked: "There is New York, that has not yet instructed." "And there is Georgia," chimed in Mrs. Dewey—which is significant as showing an acquaintance with the political situation that could hardly be intuitive in the sailor, a knowledge that must have been imparted by some one in close touch with the anti-Bryan movement. For it is in Georgia, of all southern states, that this movement is most virile, though kept there as elsewhere diplomatically covered. But the state from which the suggestion can emanate that Mr. Gorman be placed on the Democratic national ticket as a fit running mate for Mr.

Bryan can hardly be regarded as firm in the faith. If Mr. Bryan has to count on the vote of Georgia for his nomination he will count in vain.

AND while speaking of Democratic Vice-Presidential timber we may mention the suggestion that Ex-Governor Pattison of Pennsylvania would well fill the bill. He is the political opposite of Mr. Bryan in the Democratic party but what of that? If out of accord with Mr. Bryan he would look very well alongside Admiral Dewey, for the Ex-Governor's views fit very closely into what are supposed to be the Admiral's. He is even in accord with the expressed views of the Admiral on the question of Philippine expansion.

But can the Admiral look to Pennsylvania for support? Is it not true that the Democratic Convention of Pennsylvania has just endorsed the candidacy of Mr. Bryan? Surely, but it is also true that this convention chose a delegation to Kansas City headed by Col. Guffey, of close relations to the Standard Oil, and this same Governor Pattison, one of the gold Democrats who in 1896 put party above his principles and reluctantly supported Mr. Bryan, and placed it under the unit rule. And what can we expect of such a delegation? That it will be quick to join a stampede for Dewey, quick to seize an opportunity to defeat Mr. Bryan for the nomination if any opportunity offers. If none offers it will, of course, keep step with the Bryan procession. But we do not look for any Bryan procession at Kansas City. The platform the said Democratic state convention adopted would do very well to stand alongside the platform on which Mr. Cleveland stood in 1892. Even as in this national platform of eight years ago we find in this state platform a tariff plank placed first, the question of bimetallism covered with a favoring varnish of general phrase, with no demand for or mention of free silver coinage at 16 to 1 or any other ratio.

WHAT our friends, the fusion Populists, will do with this question of the Vice-Presidency when they meet in national convention in Sioux Falls we cannot predict. At Lincoln, Nebraska, two months since, Senator Allen declared with all emphasis that if the Populists should nominate for Vice-President Judge Caldwell, of Arkansas, his nomination would be acceptable to the Bryan Democracy, that he, Allen, had assurances that if the Sioux Falls convention would nominate Bryan and Caldwell the Kansas City convention would nominate the same ticket and on such ticket complete union be effected. Of course all this rested on the assumption that the Bryan Democracy would control the Kansas City convention, which we much doubt but which he assumed as a matter of course. But now Judge Caldwell, to whom many turned, refuses the use of his name and the fusion Populists are left in much doubt as to what to do. They are afraid that in naming a vice-presidential candidate they may place some obstacle in the way of union with the Democracy. Some suggest the nomination of Charles A. Towne, of Minnesota, nominally a silver Republican but close tied to the Bryan Democracy. Others favor the making of no nomination for Vice-President at Sioux Falls at all. "The Kansas delegation," reads a dispatch from Topeka, "will favor adjournment without nominating a candidate for Vice-President to prevent a repetition of the Watson-Sewall embarrassment." To avoid misunderstandings they ought to meet with the Bryan Democracy at Kansas City, indeed go into it body and breeches, pull down the flag which stands for things the Democracy opposes, the flag which they have dishonored, that they have no right to longer hold.

LATE elections show that the Democrats who won the Rocky-mountain west from the Republicans on the silver issue



are rapidly losing their hold. Utah recently held a special election for the selection of a congressman to fill the seat that Brigham H. Roberts, as a polygamist, was prevented from taking in the House. The nominees of both Republicans and Democrats for this seat were Mormons and the campaign was fought, outwardly, at least, largely on the silver and tariff questions.

**Democratic Losses in Rocky Mountain West.**

Questions raised by the action of Congress in rejecting Mr. Roberts were no doubt injected into the campaign in many ways and it cannot be assumed that they were without effect on the voting. The Democracy was responsible for the election of Roberts had to bear the onus of having sent a practicing polygamist to Congress, and this perhaps cost Judge King, the Democratic nominee, some votes of gentiles. But on the other hand he may, for this very reason, have gained some votes influenced by the church hierarchy, for it was that hierarchy that forced the nomination of Roberts on the Democratic party in 1898. However this may be Judge King was elected by a majority of 2,000 votes, a majority several thousand less than that given for Roberts in 1898 and 51,000 less than that given for Bryan in 1896. So it would seem we must put Utah in the column of debatable states, a state that Bryan cannot count on as sure if he get the Democratic nomination but will have to fight for. Moreover the spring municipal elections in other states of the Rocky-mountain west show generally large Republican gains, though it is not safe to attach too much meaning to the results of such elections, often decided, as they always ought to be, on local issues.

THIS apparent weakening of the Democracy in the Rocky-mountain west is not, however, without its effect upon the Democratic leaders. If a positive declaration for free silver cannot hold safe even the Rocky-mountain west what is the use of making it, especially as the placing of such declaration prominently forward must cost the Democracy heavily in the east? So reason many Democrats, and Democrats who are silver and Bryan men, yet think more of party success than they do of silver or candidate.

In 1898 Democrats of the Eastern Atlantic States won a score of seats in Congress from the Republicans, and won these seats because they put the silver issue into the background, aye, in some cases, squarely repudiated it. And now they serve warning upon the Democratic leaders from other sections of the country that if the silver issue be pressed upon them, made prominent in the national campaign, these seats will be inevitably lost.

At a meeting of the Democratic Congressional Committee ten days since Democrats representing the Eastern states spoke their minds freely, and a significant thing was done in the direction of putting the Chicago platform on the side track. Representative Fitzgerald of Massachusetts declared that it was utterly useless to deluge eastern districts with silver literature. Districts which were doubtful to-day would be lost if the Kansas City convention reaffirmed the Chicago platform without qualification. A conservative platform, on the other hand, would make nearly every district doubtful and encourage the hope of carrying it for the Democratic candidate.

Then Ruppert, of New York, a brewer of means, endorsed the views of Mr. Fitzgerald. He said he was willing to work and raise money for Democratic candidates if a conservative platform were adopted, but he would not undertake it upon the Chicago platform. Congressman Daly, chief in the supposed Bryan camp of New Jersey, loud in aggressive advocacy of the Chicago platform and of Bryan in the years since 1896, followed. He declared he loved his party in New Jersey, and desired it to have some possibility of winning. There was not a district in the East whose Republicanism would be doubtful, except a very

few in New York City, he concluded, if the Chicago platform should be reaffirmed. And note that it is his party in New Jersey that he declared he loved. He and all like him care more for Democratic victory in their states than they do in the nation. For it means more to them and their followers. With Bryan on the national ticket they know it will be impossible for them, they of New Jersey, of New York, of Connecticut, of Maryland, to carry their states. With a Dewey or a Gorman at the head of the ticket they feel that they can. So, even though they fail to see how their Dewey or Gorman can be elected, they have something to gain, aye, what to them is most important, by the nomination of either one of them. And so their incentive to work for the defeat of Mr. Bryan whether they think they can defeat Mr. McKinley or not.

And when the above-named Democrats had thus delivered themselves, what happened? It came to the choosing of a Congressional Executive Committee, the committee to direct the Congressional campaign, and they secured an earnest that the silver issue would be kept in the background. For on this committee of nine five conservatives were placed, five anti-Chicago platform Democrats, anti because opposed to that platform in principle or for reasons of political expediency. Fitzgerald of Massachusetts, Ruppert of New York, Daly of New Jersey, who had protested against reaffirming the principles of the Chicago platform and pushing them to the fore in the campaign, who had demanded the sidetracking of such issues and the making of a campaign on conservative lines that would not offend the plutocratic interests, were put on the committee. Denny, of Maryland, who voted for the gold standard bill, made a fourth member; Turner, of Kentucky, who assured the Eastern members that he sympathized with their views, a fifth; Senator Cockrell of Missouri, Representatives Hall of Pennsylvania, McRae of Arkansas, Norton of Ohio, the other four. Thus do straws show how the tide flows.

THOUGH the Republican and Democratic parties have stood up for trusts neither cares to avow it or go into a campaign as a pro-trust party. Both prefer to be recorded as opposed to trusts.

**The old Parties and the Trusts.** In response to popular demand for legislation to suppress or restrict the trusts both have been warm, trying to outdo each other, in denunciation thereof, both have tried to spread the impression that they have struck at the trusts with great animosity but in striking their blows both have been careful to aim them where they would not hurt. And so the trusts have gone on growing, sheltered rather than hindered by this sham fighting against them. For such sham fighting acts as a sort of buffer to ward off real attacks.

And now, with the Presidential campaign coming on, both Republican and Democratic parties are manoeuvring for position on the trust question, each resolved that the other shall not reap for itself the advantage of the popular opposition to trusts. And so both parties fearing to appear friendly to the trusts, even while they befriend them, strive to take on an unfriendly garb.

**Much talk and no accomplishment—Fooling with an anti-trust Amendment to the Constitution.** Thus have we the Republicans in Congress, in the Judiciary Committee of the House, proposing an amendment to the Constitution which would give Congress control over the trusts, unquestioned power to pass legislation for their regulation or even suppression. And meanwhile they excuse themselves from taking any steps against trusts on the ground that Congress has not the power. The Republicans proposing such amendment the Democrats feel constrained to chime in approval, and to take the wind out of the Democratic sails, and for no other reason, it is quite possible that the Republicans will press this amendment to a vote in the House,

in which event it will undoubtedly be passed, well nigh unanimously, and then that will be the end of it.

The amendment to the Constitution that is needed, one that will give the people power to handle the trusts and anything else, one that will prevent the constant saying of you can't do this

**The one Amendment that would mean something and is needed.**

and you can't do that because it is unconstitutional, is an amendment that will secure to the people the right to vote directly on any measures they may propose and any measures their legislators may pass, that will declare measures so voted on by direct vote and approved by the majority to be fundamental law, equal to the Constitution, and as such not liable to be decreed unconstitutional by the Supreme Court. For so passed such laws would rest on the same authority as the Constitution itself and the Supreme Court should have no more authority to set aside such laws as unconstitutional than it has to set aside a clause of the now Constitution. The Constitution rests on the will of the people, the Supreme Court is a creature of that Constitution, and when the people express their will on any subject by direct vote, the Supreme Court, the creature, ought not to be permitted to prevent the carrying out of that will. An amendment that will secure to the people the privileges of direct legislation and decree that as fundamental law, equal in its derivation to the Constitution itself, the point of unconstitutionality shall not be raised against legislation so passed, is the one amendment to our Constitution necessary to enable our people to secure themselves in the enjoyment of their inalienable rights, to successfully meet the evils that beset them.

LAST week the House passed the Hawaiian territorial bill in much the same shape that it passed the Senate, and with the bill thus on a fair way to enactment the liberal minded citizen

**Treating Hawaii Fairly—Puerto Rico Basely.**

can find little fault. It is framed along American ideals, not on European lines, thus contrasting sharply with the Puerto Rican bill. For we have drawn that bill on lines such as the monarchical governments of Europe have laid for the government of their crown colonies. But in legislating for Hawaii we have recognized a different principle, that we have oft taken pride in proclaiming, the right of a people to self government.

In discussing the Hawaiian bill Congress for once put partisan considerations to one side, devoted itself to perfecting the bill and with results that make us wish it would more often banish partisanship. The contrast between this Hawaiian bill put on a non-partisan and the Puerto Rican bill on a partisan basis is painful in the extreme. We give to the Hawaiian people, in very large measure, freedom to govern themselves; we treat the Puerto Ricans as subjects. A legislature purely elective we give to Hawaii; a legislature we provide for Puerto Rico but keep for ourselves the right to appoint the upper body of that legislature, and to that upper body we give full power to grant franchises. And the granting of franchises means the granting into private hands of powers to tax, to impose indirect taxation on the people for private benefit. For the giving of a franchise that is exclusive, and as by their nature most franchises are in great degree, means the giving of a monopoly, and the holding of a monopoly gives the power to lay indirect taxation.

In Hawaii we strike down the contract labor system, under which Chinese and Japanese laborers, imported into Hawaii, under contract, were bound out in virtual slavery; to the Hawaiian people we give the suffrage, making no distinction between the

**Shaping Legislation for Hawaii in the shadow of Our Republic.**

Kanakas, the native races, and the white people of American or European extraction, excluding only the Chinese and Japanese who make a transient population; to Hawaii we extend the benefits of free trade, to Hawaii we give a representative in our Congress who may speak but not vote. This latter provision, Hill, of Connecticut, a Republican, moved to strike out, asking

what European government could be pointed to that admitted a delegate from any over sea possession to a seat in its parliament. But he met the crushing reply from Hitt, of Illinois, also a Republican, that we were not looking across the sea to the monarchies of Europe for our guidance, and his motion was crushed. We may here mention that France admits representatives from many of her over sea possessions to seats in her Chamber of Deputies, as did Spain in her Cortes while yet she had colonies.

BUT Puerto Rico we treat much in the way that Congressman Hill would have had us treat Hawaii and follow the example set by Great Britain in the government of her West Indian

**For Puerto Rico in the shadow of monarchical examples.**

islands, an example which, when proposed in connection with Hawaii, Mr. Hitt, applauded by the whole House, scorned as unworthy. Puerto Rico we will largely rule through a body appointed by the President; Puerto Rico shall not enjoy the full benefits of free trade with the United States, though in our grace we are pleased to extend to her the benefits of a very liberal reciprocity.

The Puerto Rican bill as passed by the Senate and concurred in by the House without change, government features and all which were never discussed at all in the House, and concurred in as it came over from the Senate because the House leaders feared to lay it open to amendment, carries the famous 15 per cent. tariff provisions. As concessions made to in some part mollify the opposition such general provisions were amended so that articles now going into Puerto Rico free under the

**The final tariff provisions of the Puerto Rico Bill.**

President's tariff, and including most foodstuffs, shall be continued on a free list, and so that these provisions will expire by limitation within two years, and free trade be established, or sooner if the insular legislature provide ways and means for raising revenues sufficient for Puerto Rico's needs and so inform the President. Of course Congress, if it has the right to impose a tariff now, may enact further tariff taxation before the provisions of the present act for the collection of customs duties expire by limitation or by act of the Puerto Rican legislature and so put off the placing of Puerto Rican trade with the United States on a free trade basis.

But has Congress the power to impose a tariff on goods imported into the United States from Puerto Rico or into Puerto Rico from the United States? This is a question that, following the passage of the Puerto Rican tariff bill, must

**And the Riddle of Constitutional Questions Raised.**

soon be raised and carried to the Supreme Court. And here let it be remarked that this will be a question separate and distinct from that which has already been raised. There are suits now pending in the courts, against the United States, for the return of duties collected on imports from Puerto Rico since the exchange of peace ratifications and the island passed formally under our sovereignty, and suits based on the ground that with such exchange of ratifications Puerto Rico came under the Constitution and the guarantee that trade shall be free within the United States. But Puerto Rico has been so far held by us under a military government, and there are those who hold that until Congress provide a civil government and that government replace the military, a government established under the war powers, the Constitution does not extend to Puerto Rico.

In short, there are those who draw a distinction between the constitutional status of Puerto Rico under a military government and under a civil. Moreover, when Congress comes to impose a tariff for Puerto Rico it does so under the clause of the Constitution that gives to Congress power to lay and collect duties, taxes, imposts, but subject to the proviso that all duties, taxes, imposts shall be uniform throughout the United States. If then Puerto Rico is a part of the United States, and if it is not, we don't know what it is, all Congress has power to do is to extend our tariff system over Puerto Rico. Indeed such laws ought to



extend of themselves without any legislation. For the tariff laws we now have are enacted not for New Jersey, not for New York, not for the other states by name but for the United States, apply to Alaska as much as to Maine, and if we add another territory, and hold it as Alaska, surely this tariff made for the United States, and Congress has no authority to make a tariff for anything else, ought to apply.

Thus we have this question: Is Puerto Rico a part of the United States, and if so, when did it become so? When sovereignty was formally ceded to us by treaty or not until Congress gave it a civil government to take the place of the military one established by the President under his undoubted war powers? There is great room for a splitting of hairs, room for the Supreme Court to find the collection of duties on imports from Puerto Rico up to this time constitutional and yet the Puerto Rican tariff bill just passed by Congress unconstitutional. Therefore the decision of the cases now pending cannot be regarded as a final settlement of the constitutional question raised unless, indeed, the court decide that the collection of duties on imports from Puerto Rico into the United States, and since the formal ceding of the island to us by treaty, has been unconstitutional. If it so decide it cannot do otherwise than decide the tariff bill just passed by Congress unconstitutional. But if it decide that the collection of duties on Puerto Rican produce up to this time has been constitutional, it does not necessarily follow that it will decide the collection of duties under the Puerto Rican bill to be constitutional. For the court may regard that bill as changing the constitutional as it does the political status of Puerto Rico.

WE SUPPOSE a decision of the Supreme Court on these constitutional questions cannot be expected before the November elections. And it does not seem that the Administration is anxious for one. It has too much at risk in such

**Administration Efforts to Postpone their decision until after election.** decision and would rather the elections come first. For a favorable decision would not enable it to do anything which it does not now claim the right to do with much assurance and is not now doing; an adverse decision would upset all its plans. A favorable decision would hardly bring it strength; an adverse would bring demoralization in the ranks of its supporters. So it is not anxious to hurry a decision. The New York *Herald*, with newspaper energy, thought to hurry a decision, on some points at least, and if the Administration had accepted the opportunity opened, or rather the challenge, a decision as to the status of Puerto Rico could have been hurried. But the Administration seemed to be nothing so anxious as to decline the issue. The said paper brought a Puerto Rican laborer, Jorge Cruz, to New York under contract. If Puerto Rico is to be considered as a foreign country, as outside the United States, this was distinctly in violation of the contract labor law. And on this ground the Puerto Rican was detained by the immigration officers at New York. Thereupon habeas corpus proceedings were instituted, or about to be instituted, to secure his release. And as such cases, involving the right of personal liberty, take precedence over others the case could have soon been gotten before the Supreme Court for decision. But the Administration beat a hasty retreat and avoided the issue by ordering the Puerto Rican's release, not on the ground that he had been illegally detained but because "his being an isolated case, public interests are not affected by allowing him to land subject to future deportation," and because "the department prefers to test the question by bringing suit to recover the penalty imposed by law on the person who brought Cruz into the country under contract;"—that is prefers to test the question by the slow way rather than the direct.

It is reported that the Hay-Pauncefote treaty is as good as dead, that hope of securing its ratification by the Senate has

been abandoned. And in this we may rejoice. But a worthy bill has died with it, a worthy purpose been killed so far as action by the present session of Congress is concerned. Before the making of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty a bill providing for the construction of the Nicaragua canal by the United States and as a government work seemed certain to pass Congress. When such bill was about to be taken up this Hay-Pauncefote treaty was proclaimed. If the purpose of launching it at such time was to kill the canal bill, and kill it because drawn primarily for the promotion of our interests not of England's, it served its purpose well. As a result of the making of that treaty the building of an interoceanic canal has been postponed, a work desired by the American people not yet commenced. Let the responsibility be placed where it belongs. It is the Administration that killed the canal bill.

THE SENATE COMMITTEE on Privileges and Elections has reported unanimously in favor of unseating Senator Clark of Montana. The exhaustive hearings before that Committee showed

**The Senate and Its Election Cases.** up a carnival of corruption and debauchery in Montana politics appalling in the wideness of its ramifications and gross enormity. The evidence was conclusive that Senator Clark was

**To Purge Itself of Senator Clark.** elected by a bought up legislature, a legislature in which no man who voted for him was above suspicion. And it is morally certain that Senator Clark supplied the purchase money, that he literally bought his seat. Faced with such evidence there was only one honorable thing for the Senate Committee to do—vote unanimously to unseat Senator Clark. Faced with such evidence the Senate will dishonor itself if it do less.

AFTER much procrastination on the part of Republican Senators who do not want to see Senator Quay seated, but who are much disinclined to openly antagonize him, after display of some temper, and those who were working to shove off and delay consideration of the Quay case could give no decent excuse for interposing further objections, the friends of Mr. Quay drove the Senate into a unanimous consent agreement, fixing April 24th for the taking of the vote on his case. And by the vote then taken Mr. Quay will probably be declared entitled to the seat in the Senate to which Governor Stone of Pennsylvania assumed the right to appoint him when the legislature adjourned after failure to elect a Senator to fill that seat. The legislature thus failing, and a seat being left vacant, Governor Stone assumed the right to fill it by appointment and made out credentials in Mr. Quay's name. And on such it looks as if he would be seated, though the Senate reverse its precedents and set a new meaning on the words of the Constitution in doing so. Away back in 1794 a case was presented to the Senate very similar to that of Mr. Quay. The legislature of Delaware had adjourned without filling a vacant seat in the Senate, which it had opportunity to fill, and the Governor appointed to such vacancy one Kensey Johns. And the then Senate, in which sat five men who had been members of the Constitutional Convention, refused to recognize his right to a seat upon such appointment. And on the vote four of the five Senators who had taken part in making the Constitution voted against seating him, only one in his favor. And surely such Senators ought to have known the meaning of the words of the Constitution if any one did, and been better judges than Senators to-day, who are ready to disregard this early precedent, as later ones. But what is the Constitution between friends?

WHEN Cronje surrendered and Roberts occupied Bloem-

fontein, when he reported that the whole south of the Free State was freed of armed Boers, when he spoke of Mr. Steyn as ex-president, of the Boer armies as disheartened and demoralized and announced, in cheerful mood, that he would lead his victorious troops into Pretoria by May 15th, things looked bad for the Boers. But Lord

#### **A Change in the Tide of War.**

Roberts underestimated the sturdy character of his enemies. These enemies of Britain, far from throwing up their hands in despair, have shown a recuperative power truly wonderful, have again given the world cause to marvel, have actually taken the offensive, hurled themselves on Lord Roberts' lines of communication, defeated British columns almost within gun shot of Bloemfontein, effected two important captures, overrun the southern part of the Free State that Lord Roberts reported pacified. Meanwhile Lord Roberts' army appears to be immobile from want of cavalry mounts while he is embarrassed by its very size. For the keeping of his great army in supplies is straining to the utmost the little single track railroad that connects Bloemfontein with the Cape. Before he can move it is said he must accumulate supplies, and the daily wants of his hundred thousand men or more that must be supplied over this railroad are so great that accumulation of supplies is a serious problem.

EVER since the beginning of the war the Boers have shown such unrivalled, astonishing ability in making their slim resources count for much; have with their small numbers held overwhelming numbers at bay in a way that is almost surpassing of belief, that the British have been led to make most erroneous and exaggerated estimates of the forces of the enemy opposed to them.

#### **Numerical weakness of the Boers who have accomplished things that surpasseth understanding.**

So when we get reports from inside the Boer lines we are astonished and marvel. Yet we are told these things at which we must marvel by those who have seen and whose veracity we cannot impeach. Thus Webster Davis, late Assistant Secretary of the Interior who has just returned from South Africa and resigned from his position, severed his connection with the Administration that he might be free to plead the cause of the Boers, reports:

"I visited the lines along the Tugela, where Buller and his forty thousand men were held at bay, and I speak from the most positive knowledge when I say that all of the Boer troops in that region numbered but seven thousand. With this force Joubert and Botha held Buller back and kept White and his fifteen thousand men corralled in the town.

"When Cronje was threatened in the west three thousand men were sent to him from Ladysmith, leaving about four thousand to face the fifty-five thousand men of the enemy."

AND what are these men who do these marvellous things, who fight unflinchingly the greatest odds. They are farmers, nature's noblemen, with hearts filled with the justice of their cause. They are men of peace, not soldiers,

#### **And what are these men who are the marvel of the world?**

dead shots who fight as a stern duty, with firm faith that they are in the right, that God in some way will see that right shall not triumph over right. They fight as brothers, they trust one another; they are plain men, democrats to the core, men, every inch of them. But let Colonel Villebois Mareuil, recently killed in action, a trained French officer of polish, speak of them.

"A Boer laager offers a contrast to a French camp in the silence and calm of the Boer men. . . . The tent of the general, the major, or the

#### **The Estimate of One Who Died for Them.**

field-cornet is used as a club room by any that choose to do so. The life of these commanders is to me a mystery of physical and mental endurance in the midst of continual disturbance. There are neither punishments, nor alterations, nor coercion. Everything is done freely at the required time from a sense of duty. No constraint, yet not a single reprehensible act. To understand it, we must go deeper, abandon the technical standpoint and examine the underlying moral idea.

"Their laagers have a telegraph and postal service like our modern armies, electric searchlights, improved ambulances, a commissary station which works regularly as may be, considering the too free transportation of goods. These laagers are, above all, interesting by reason of the spirit which per-

vades them. They have a very high religious atmosphere, everything being referred to God, the fate of the Transvaal as well as the defence of liberty and the rights of an oppressed people. If a general is complimented, he replies: 'God has permitted it.' When a Boer is encouraged in his secret aspirations, he turns toward Heaven with eyes full of trust. And, more imperious than human passions, stronger than war, the power of prayer poured out in psalms by their victorious voices fills them with faith and hope."

AND what of the English in this war? Why are they in it, what are they fighting for? Salisbury declared at the beginning of the war that England sought neither land nor gold. But his

#### **And What are the English Fighting For.**

later words belie his first. The shareholders of the gold mines of the Rand pushed Britain into the war. And why? Because they wanted the Boer government overthrown. Why? Because then, as at Kimberley, they would be free to grind down labor and so increase the profits of the shareholders. One of their representatives, Mr. Hays Hammond, engineer of the Consolidated Gold Fields Company of South Africa, one of the leaders in the conspiracy to overthrow the Boer republic at the time of the Jameson raid, at that time arrested for high treason, sentenced to death, then pardoned and given his liberty upon payment of a fine of \$125,000, recently addressed the shareholders of the Company that employed him in these words:

"With good government there should be an abundance of labor, and with an abundance of labor there will be no difficulty in cutting down wages, because it is preposterous to pay a Kafir the present wages. He would be quite as well satisfied—in fact he would work longer—if you gave him half the amount."

And what does he mean by good government? A government that strives to keep up wages he evidently regards as bad. The Rhodesian government that exerts itself to supply cheap labor to the mines is apparently his model. And how does this government, which flies the British flag, supply cheap labor? It puts taxes on the native villages, it gives to the chiefs of such villages the choice between having their cattle seized for taxes and supplying "boys," able bodied men, to work out the taxes. These "boys" are duly indentured to the government that acts as sort of an employer's agency, hiring out such "boys" to those who want labor. And thus is there "an abundance of cheap labor" in Rhodesia, "an abundance of cheap labor" to be had at Kimberley, but not in the Transvaal Rand. For the Boer government does not make it its business to supply such slave labor. Hence let a government replace it that will. Let the Transvaal be incorporated into British Rhodesia. A fine idea for the shareholders of the Rand who may not care how their dividends are earned but what will the English people think of it?

#### **Last Personally-Conducted Tour to Washington via Pennsylvania Railroad.**

The last of the present series of Pennsylvania Railroad three-day personally-conducted tours to Washington, D. C., will be run on May 3. The rate, \$14.50 from New York, \$11.50 from Philadelphia, and proportionate rates from other points, includes transportation, hotel accommodations, and transfer of passenger and baggage from station to hotel. These rates include accommodations for two days at the Arlington, Normandie, Riggs, or Ebbitt House. For accommodations at Willard's, Regent, Metropolitan, or National Hotel, \$2.50 less. All tickets good for ten days, with special hotel rates after expiration of hotel coupons. An experienced Chaperon will also accompany the party.

Side trips may also be made to Mount Vernon, the home of George Washington; Old Point Comfort, opposite which the Monitor and Merrimac met in their memorable struggle; and Richmond, Va. These side-trip excursion tickets may be obtained by holders of Pennsylvania tour tickets at the following rates: Mount Vernon, 75 cent.; Old Point Comfort, \$3.50 via steamer, \$6.00 all rail; Richmond, \$4.00.

For itineraries, tickets, and full information apply to ticket agent; Tourist Agent, 1196 Broadway, New York; 789 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.; or address Geo. W. Boyd, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia. —Advt.



## WHAT WE STAND FOR.

WE STAND for justice, love, equality—a rule of these three things on earth. We believe in the brotherhood of man—believe this doctrine was given us to be practiced, not merely preached. It is sort of tacitly assumed in many quarters that it is impracticable to practice this doctrine in our daily lives. He who would do so would be sadly outdistanced in the race for material wealth, the attainment of which is the modern-day world's test of success, the goal that is striven for. Therefore this doctrine must be thrown to the four winds—not avowedly, no, but just simply ignored, for those who treat this law as a dead letter in their daily lives and in their struggle for riches subscribe themselves, with all outward show of sanctity, as believers in this doctrine—thus publicly subscribe themselves even while they speak with scorn and cover with heaps of ridicule and abuse those who maintain that we should regulate our daily conduct by the rules of love, justice, charity, not the rules of greed.

But for our part we gladly take the scorn and accept the heaps of ridicule and abuse that come with refusal to throw the doctrine of brotherhood to the four winds. For we believe in that doctrine, believe that the road to true success in life, to greatest happiness and contentment of spirit is to be had in following out that doctrine in our daily lives not in casting it aside as impracticable. For there is a higher goal to be sought in life than the gathering of riches, a goal the attainment of which can bring greater happiness than any mere possession of riches can bring. Knowledge of having been the means, in some small measure, of uplifting one's fellow man, alleviating distress, rectifying wrong, can give greater satisfaction than the possession of wealth, gathered by grinding the heel on the neck of mankind, at the cost of one's fellows, possibly can.

Those who are profiting from grinding the heel on the necks of their brothers, those who are revelling in riches so gained, may find it hard to remove the heel. They may feel that it would be a hardship to be constrained so to do. But with all the riches so won they cannot purchase the highest happiness. For that is something that money cannot purchase.

In the enjoyment of the pleasures that money can purchase they may believe that they are enjoying the highest happiness. And the sufferings of the many upon whom the heel of oppression is ground may be banished from their ken, the injustice from which they profit may be covered to their ear, hidden from their eye, unknown, unrecognized to them. From all this they may hold themselves aloof and succeed in giving it no thought. Their pleasures may be undisturbed by any thought, aye, any knowledge, of the wrongs perpetrated upon their fellow-men, their brothers, in the gathering of the riches in which they revel. Indeed they do not look upon such fellow-men, below them in the possession of worldly goods, as brothers in any sense. But while they do not regard such men as brothers and treat them as such they cannot enjoy happiness in its highest and fullest sense.

They may believe that the possession of riches is the high road to happiness, but they know not what true happiness is. Nor while they look for happiness in the pleasures that riches may buy can they know. While they pursue this road they are cut off from enjoyment of the highest happiness. For that is not to be purchased with riches. It is to be found only in helping one's fellow-men and therewith self, helping them not by giving to the poor and destitute of one's riches but by taking from off their necks the heel of oppression, of exaction, of injustice, by ridding ourselves of the spirit of greed that begets tyranny and injustice. For to give of one's riches to the destitute while keeping upon their necks the heel of injustice, of monopoly, of exaction, by which such riches are gathered and

which makes them destitute, amounts to nothing. This sort of giving, this charity of condescension that tends to pauperize and degrade, is common enough. But this is not true Christian charity. The help that we extend not as a condescension but as a duty that we owe to our fellow-men as brothers in the help that exalts and uplifts, the help that truly helps. The charity of condescension, the charity given with lordly air, with the thought expressed by manner or by words that I am holier than thou, is the charity, or rather dole giving, of a pagan world, of the Roman lords who fed the scum of a depraved humanity that came to populate the empirical city where splendor contrasted with poverty as nowhere else on the known globe—a dole giving done as much to quiet this scum of humanity and secure the riches of the Roman patricians from assaults from this very scum, a scum the gathering of the riches had made so, as from charity. And such giving is not Christian Charity at all. It is on the same level as the buying of indulgences.

Further, the true road to the gathering of riches and national wealth lies in following out the doctrine of brotherhood, of love, of justice, not of greed. For where no heel bears upon the neck of the toiler to deprive him of a great share of the fruits of his labor will he labor with greatest vigor and results, putting the strength of his brain into his arm, as he will when hope and ambition are not dulled by seeing the results of any increased production on his part taken from him.

As the labor of the free man is more productive than the labor of the slave, and for the reason that the slave has no incentive to increase the productiveness of his labor, no incentive to throw his brain into his work, so will the labor of the free laborer be more productive just as he is more nearly protected in the enjoyment of the fruits of his toil and will more largely share in any increased productiveness.

Where the heel of monopoly, and exaction, and injustice weighs least upon the neck of labor will the productiveness of labor be prone to most rapidly increase. The path to riches and national wealth lies, then, in lifting this heel; lies in giving recognition in our lives to the doctrine of brotherhood and not along the tracks of greed. If we would grow rich and strong, keep clear of the danger of falling into national decrepitude as have great empires of the past, and as the direct result of their very accumulation of wealth, but wealth gathered in a way destructive of the manhood of the masses of their people, let us follow out the doctrine of brotherhood, of love, of justice. Then will wealth be more and more rapidly produced, then will riches accumulate more rapidly than ever in the past, but accumulate not in puddles as now, the few vastly rich and the many stripped, but be widely distributed; then will the enjoyment of one in the increased fruits of labor be the enjoyment of all; then will the accumulation of wealth, not destroying the spirit of independence among our people, but adding to it, be a source of national strength, not of weakness.

So do we spurn the idea that it is ordained that in our daily life we must, in order to succeed in the race for wealth, trample underfoot the doctrine of the brotherhood of man. We assert that not to follow such doctrine must, in the end, put us out of the race for the goal of national wealth. In following the road to the accumulation of wealth, and preaching the doctrine of brotherhood, we do not then put on the cloak of hypocrisy. The wearing of that cloak we leave to those who rejoice to see the wealth of the country gathered into puddles and still preach the doctrine of the brotherhood of man. And hypocrites enough of this kind we have.

**Brotherhood.**

To some our thoughts, our ideals, may appear a bit altruistic, but they are not to be put in the realm of the unattainable. We believe in a rule of love, justice, equality; we would apply the teachings of our Master and those things that we have to propose to give them application are not impracticable. On the

contrary they are thoroughly practicable. We aim to constrain the removal of the heel of oppression and exaction that the few have placed upon the necks of the many. It is this for which we stand.

And when we use this pronoun "we," we do not use it in any merely personal sense, but rather in that impersonal sense which would include all those who hold such views as we have come to express, and which we take it all true Populists hold from the heart. For what we have been teaching is populism.

For measures of public policy, for the promised ways of reform for the evils that beset us, we have but one measure, the brotherhood of man. We try to weigh all things proposed by the measure of this doctrine. When a way for reaching some reform is unfolded before our minds, we ask, in our inner conscience, will it stand the test of the brotherhood of man and not be found wanting. If found wanting we discard it as unrighteous and unjust; if not found wanting we avow it. This is the test we have set for ourselves. By this test we have measured the reforms we advocate and have not found them wanting. We urge and advocate them because their adoption would do justice not merely to a class but to all men, do wrong to none. In effecting reforms and lifting unjust burdens from the backs of the many, freeing labor from the grinding heel of oppression, we would not wrong a minority because the people who have been grieved against, and who constitute the majority, have the power. For might does not make right. Grieved against as the masses of our people have been, hard as the heel of the favored and unscrupulous few has ground upon their necks and screwed from them a large share of the products of their toil, for which no value has been given in return, they breathe no spirit of vengeance. For those who have profited from measures of injustice they have charity. All they ask is for justice, and to others, though their one time oppressors, they would accord exact justice even as they demand it for themselves.

#### Direct Legislation.

It is for this that we stand. We believe that men are born with equal rights, that to deprive men of them by giving to others special privileges is a crime, and as men are born with equal rights they have an equal right to express themselves and take part in their government. If they are deprived of this opportunity to take part in their own government, make their voices heard and their will done, they will be denied equal rights and the enjoyment of the full fruits of their toil, for special privileges will be granted, discriminations will be tolerated. And of this opportunity our people largely deprive themselves when they place their government wholly in the hands of representatives, delegate their legislative powers, the power to sell or give away franchises and special privileges, to representatives. For when they delegate such power to representatives, the power to sell franchises and special privileges for private profit, they subject such representatives to temptation and sow the seeds of corruption. And this power we have delegated, and these seeds have been prolifically sown.

So we have corruption in government, so have we the people's birthright to an equality of opportunity given away, for it is this that is done when franchises, publicly licensed monopolies, are granted and special privileges given. And that the people may win back this birthright we urge that they assert their right to take direct part in their government; that they refuse to longer delegate full powers of government, though it be for limited periods at a time, into the hands of representatives; that they keep in their own hands a superior power, a power superior to that which they delegate, a power to veto by direct vote any acts of their representatives, a power to enact by direct vote any laws they may desire, but which their representatives may hesitate to pass—hesitate because of influence exerted by those profiting from the enjoyment of special privileges and ready to pay for a perpetuation thereof. So do we stand for Direct Legislation, for

we believe in democratic government, in a government of, by and for the people. And until we have such government we cannot expect that justice will be rendered to all the people. When we have we can, for the people, as a whole, are inherently just.

#### Honest Money.

So also do we stand for honest money—money that will ever preserve the equities of contracts, that will do justice between creditor and debtor. And this a money of fluctuating value, such as gold has ever been, can never be. To get a money of stable value we must have a money the supply of which it will be in our power to regulate, so that the ratio between the supply of and demand for money will never change. The demand for money we have not in our power to regulate. That is dependent on trade activity, on diversification of industries, on the growth of wealth; things that may or may not keep pace with the growth of population, that in a healthy state ought far to exceed it. But supply we have it in our power to regulate if only we use for our counters material that can be produced cheaply and at command. Of course if we use gold or silver the supply must be limited to the amount produced, an amount varying greatly with the accidents of discovery. And in such case we must expect the value of our money to fluctuate. But if we use paper for our counters, and paper is safer than coin, for it cannot be so easily counterfeited, we may keep it in our power to regulate the supply of money, according to the changes in demand and the changes that ever will be indicated to us by changes in the price level. For prices of commodities are the measure of the value of money, the index of its purchasing power. A falling price level means that money is growing dearer just as surely as a rising price level means that money is growing cheaper. And by increasing the supply of money whenever the price level tends to fall can we prevent money from growing dearer, just as by restricting the rate of issuing money, when the price level tends to rise, we can prevent money from growing cheaper. Thus can a money of stable value be maintained, a money that will not at times grow dearer, rob debtors, take away the profits of industry, paralyze industrial activities, at other times grow cheaper, rob creditors, stimulate speculative ventures, that in the end must collapse, bringing in the wake panic, stagnation, industrial paralysis. So do we stand for honest money, and standing for honest money for paper money.

#### Nationalization of Our Railroads.

We see our railroads used to deprive our people of equal rights and equal opportunities. We see better rates given to some shippers than to others, and we see those some prosper while the others are driven out of business. And we have grave suspicion, a suspicion that turns to conviction when we see how railroad managers, in many cases, gather to themselves great fortunes in short spaces of time, that the favored shippers are sharing their rebates with such managers, aye, are favored because they do. Again do we see our railroads discriminating against some localities and in favor of others, causing business to stagnate and property to shrink in value in the some and business to flourish and property appreciate in the others. And we suspicion, and our suspicion is proven by results, that those who control the fixing of freight rates buy up the property that they cause to depreciate, and then when they hold such property cause it to appreciate by a reversal of the same power that depressed its value. And in the operation we often see railroads wrecked even as they do the wrecking. But when the railroads are wrecked the cliques are found to have their interests staked in properties along the lines, and when, by a squeezing up of freight rates, such industrial properties are wrecked and the earnings of the roads increased, such cliques are found to have their interests staked in the railroad properties. For they are found to have had more than an inkling of what was to take place. For theirs is the hand on the lever, and moving that lever that gives and takes away prosperity they have not



merely an inkling of what is going to happen; they know. And so do we have wealth stripped from the hands of the many and gathered in the hands of the unscrupulous few. So do we see wealth centralized, and trusts, sheltered by railroad discriminations, grow. Thus through the railroads the many are taxed for the benefit of the few, thus are men deprived of equal opportunities. And that such may be restored to them, that this tyrannous taxation of the public for private ends may cease, we stand for government ownership of our railroads.

#### Public Ownership of Public Franchises and Trusts.

And as the giving away of public franchises is a giving into private hands of the power to tax, and as the exercise of such power for the promotion of private ends is necessarily destructive of that equality of rights which we are taught our government was instituted to preserve, we stand for the public ownership of public franchises. So also, bearing in mind that men are born with equal rights, that taxation at the public's hands, much less by private hands, cannot be justified unless the full value and more of that which is taken as taxes be returned to the public that pays, we turn our eyes upon trusts and combinations that undoubtedly make possible savings and economies in the production and distribution of wealth, but are organized with the prime purpose of reserving the benefits of such savings and economies for the profit of the few and manage so to do. For here we have taxation of the many, not for the benefit of the general public but for private ends, and in the levying of this taxation there is a trespassing on the rights of the many. Combinations bringing benefits but, through the use of the monopoly power that naturally comes with such combinations, reserving such benefits for the profit of the few, it becomes the duty of the government to take over these monopolies, and so take out of private hands this taxing power that the benefits of combination may accrue to all the people, not the few alone. And so for this we stand.

#### Fair Trade.

We believe that in fair trade he who buys must profit even as he who sells. And this sort of trade as it brings good will as well as profit, promotes peace, not discord, we would encourage with all the world. Where we have not the natural advantages that other peoples may possess for the production of some articles, and where those other peoples, in the production of some other articles that we can economically produce, must labor under natural handicaps, it is to our advantage to buy that which we are under a handicap in producing for ourselves, and equally to the advantage of others to buy that which they have not natural advantages for producing for themselves. Thus, as we cannot raise sugar, save under natural handicaps, and many of the countries to the south of us cannot raise breadstuffs, save laboring under similar handicaps, an exchange of breadstuffs for sugar will be mutually profitable, profit us and profit them, both as buyers and sellers, secure us our sugar and them their breadstuffs for less expenditure of labor. And the placing of obstacles in the way of such trade is unwise, for it must turn trade from its natural course and deprive our people of their natural rights. If in any country where there be no natural obstacle to the production of some article that it does not produce, be no obstacle save one of artificial nature, such as the pressure that a long established and rich industry in another country may bring on those who may attempt to rear up a competing industry, the pressure of underselling brought to hold on to monopoly, that will bring lower prices temporarily but, if successful, higher prices in the long run, then by all means let import duties be imposed to protect those building up the competing industry. For such protective duties can be economically defended, and rest on something broader and sounder than class selfishness. But protective duties that shelter our own home trusts cannot be so defended, and ought to be removed. Nor can duties on goods imported from countries of our own hemisphere be so de-

fended. Such duties cannot be regarded as artificial obstacles raised to overcome or offset artificial advantages that other peoples may possess over us. For the only advantages that the peoples of tropical America have over us are their natural advantages. And so import duties on the products of such peoples can only be regarded as obstacles to the carrying on of a mutually profitable trade, and as such we should remove them. For this we stand and stand for no half way measures, but for an American Zollverein.

#### Liberty.

Nor can we see that our course in the Philippines can stand the test of the brotherhood of man and not be found unrighteous. As our course is dictated there by motives of greed, as justice and love and charity for the failings of others demand that we encourage the Filipinos in their aspirations and not put down upon such the crushing foot of might, we stand for giving those people their independence, helping them to build up a republic.

Thus for all these things we stand; for regard for the doctrine of brotherhood, of love, of justice, of equal rights demands it. And thus standing, we cannot abate one jot of our demands for the sake of victory, even could victory be won by doing so, which we deny. For we hold to the position we do because regard for the doctrine of the brotherhood of man demands it, and so to abandon our position in any particular would be to stamp ourselves false to that doctrine that we proclaim ourselves believers in, stamp ourselves unworthy of our cause. And this would be to invite deserved defeat, not pave the way to victory. To the great doctrine that is the keystone of our arch we cannot afford to be false, even could we hide our falsity in our own hearts. For it is only consciousness of doing what we feel, aye, know to be right, that strengthens our arm. Deprive us of this sustaining force that gives us energy and courage to strive for the right, and in the end must give us victory, and our arm must fall palsied by our side.

Shall we then deprive ourselves of this sustaining force that no one else can deprive us of? Shall we seek the right by compromising with evil, by covering our eyes to wrong? Shall we anywhere turn our back on what is demanded of us by regard for the doctrine of brotherhood, shall we think of surrendering principle for the sake of choosing between two evils, shall we permit greed to tempt us from that which is right as we are given to see the right or, unswerving in our faith, abating no jot or tittle of principle, firm in consciousness of right, go forth boldly and courageously, resolved to be true to ourselves and the doctrine we proclaim above all things? And then we will win, for we are right as the eternal stars.

### "ON TO CINCINNATI."

Secretary Jo A. Parker of the National Executive Committee has opened headquarters at the Dennison Hotel, in Cincinnati, and will be busy from now until the National Convention in arranging for the convention and entertainment of delegates.

All railroads have granted a one-fare rate for the round trip, which is as low a rate as any convention will have.

The hotels will give ample entertainment at regular rates—no advances of price. The Dennison, a first class hotel, centrally located, at the corner of Fifth and Main streets, has been selected for headquarters of the National Reform Press Association, the National Committee, the National Organization Committee and of the Convention. The Dennison rates are \$2 and \$2.50 per day, and is excellently appointed. Arrangements will be made with other hotels to entertain full delegations, and Mr. Parker earnestly requests delegations desiring headquarters to communicate with him as early as possible, stating how many delegates will be present and what rates they wish to pay.

The officials of the party in the several states are requested

to send a duplicate roll of delegates to headquarters as soon as possible, as the secretary wishes to prepare a temporary roll of the convention.

All editors and publishers of reform papers are urged to attend the meeting of the reform press at Cincinnati on May 7th and 8th.

The secretary will be glad to answer any inquiries and give any information desired. Address all communications to Jo A. Parker, Secretary, Dennison Hotel, Cincinnati, O.

#### MINNESOTA'S CHOICE.

By referendum vote Minnesota Populists have declared Wharton Barker to be their choice for President and Ignatius Donnelly for Vice-President. They will send a full delegation to the Cincinnati convention to register this choice. When the Populists of all states have organized and made preparations for expressing their choice of candidates by direct vote we will do away with the convention system altogether, and it will be better all round.

We clip the following from the Minneapolis Times of April 8th:

Wharton Barker is the choice of the mid-road Populists of Minnesota for the nomination for the Presidency. For three days a committee appointed by the state convention has been busy canvassing the referendum vote which was taken some weeks ago. The task was a most laborious one for the reason that the names of the candidates were all in the handwriting of the voter, who was also obliged to sign the ballot. In the future the County Committees will be required to count the votes in their respective counties and make returns to the State Committee.

The vote for President was as follows: Wharton Barker, 1,957; Ignatius Donnelly, 572; E. V. Debs, 123; Thomas E. Watson, 35; W. J. Bryan, 33; P. H. Rahilly, 5; S. F. Norton, 5. Total, 2,730.

For Vice-President the vote was as follows: Ignatius Donnelly, 1,954; Wharton Barker, 306; M. W. Howard, 272; Job Harriman, 113; Thomas E. Watson, 58; John Davis, 30; E. V. Debs, 15; Frank Burkitt, 6; C. H. Hopkins, 1. Total, 2,755.

#### Reduced Rates to Cincinnati via Pennsylvania Railroad, account of People's Party National Convention.

For the benefit of those desiring to visit Cincinnati during the session of the People's Party National Convention, May 9, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell tickets from all stations at the rate of one first-class fare for the round trip. Tickets will be sold and good going on May 7 only, and returning leaving Cincinnati not later than May 12.—*Advt.*

#### Asheville.—"The land of the Sky"—Western North Carolina.

At an altitude of nearly 2500 feet above the sea Asheville is one of Nature's most charming sanitariums. Here, as no where else, are to be found, in greatest perfection, ideal climatic conditions; for neither in summer nor winter are there extremes in temperature, the seasons being marked by the calendar rather than by the weather.

The temperature maps prepared by the National Government show that there is formed by the peculiar topographical conditions existing on the Asheville Plateau the ideal thermal belt of America. As a health and pleasure resort it has no superior. The air is balmy and exhilarating, the elevation guarantees purity of atmosphere most potent in its influences upon sufferers from throat and nervous diseases. Those who visit the place once will be disposed to do so again; and the fact that some of the best hotels in the country are found there will complete the allurements to visitors seeking health or pleasure.

The months of April and May are the most charming season of the year to visit Asheville and "The Land of the Sky." It is easily reached as the Washington & Southwestern Limited, of the Southern Railway, carrying through Pullman Drawing-room Sleeping Cars to Asheville, leaving Broad Street Station, Philadelphia daily 6:55 p. m., arrives Asheville the following day at 2:00 p. m. Chas. L. Hopkins, District Passenger Agent, 828 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, will be pleased to furnish any further information.—*Advt.*

## Georgia Puts Her Foot Down For Straight Populism.

Populists in State Convention Put Out Full State Ticket, choose delegation to Cincinnati Convention, instruct for Barker and Donnelly.

#### NO FUSION—NO COMPROMISE.

ATLANTA, April 10.—"Should the Populists of every State in the Union follow the example of the Georgia type the Convention at Cincinnati on May 9th will be the largest political gathering in the history of the country." So says the first of Democratic organs of the South, the *Constitution*, in its report of the Convention held here to-day. Fifty-two delegates, the number Georgia is entitled to under the call for the Cincinnati convention, were formally chosen, and it was further resolved that all middle-of-the-roads who should attend the convention from Georgia be accorded the privileges of delegates on the floor, and enjoy proportionate representation with the duly elected delegates. Some question was raised as to the hazard of permitting this, the risk that it might lead to a misrepresentation of Georgia, but Chairman Peek announced that everybody who went from Georgia to the Cincinnati convention would be bound to vote for direct legislation and a national ticket made up of Barker and Donnelly, in accordance with the following resolutions unanimously adopted. The first of these resolutions was introduced by Hon. W. W. Wilson in the absence of the Committee on Platform and adopted; the second was reported by said Committee, which did not know of the earlier action taken by the convention, and was also approved. It was contended by some that this second resolution, in view of the earlier action of the convention, ought to be laid on the table, but the convention decided it could not be too emphatic and that repetition could do no harm. These resolutions are as follows:

Resolution introduced by Hon. W. W. Wilson of Gwinnett, and unanimously adopted by the convention.

"Resolved, By the People's Party of Georgia now in convention assembled, instruct her delegates in the National Convention to be held at Cincinnati, Ohio, May 9th, 1900, to vote first, last and all the time against fusion with any other party whatever, and that the same be instructed to vote in said Convention for the nomination of the two grand old war horses, the Hon. Wharton Barker and the Hon. Ignatius Donnelly."

Resolution reported by the Platform Committee who recommended the adoption of it. It was unanimously adopted.

"Resolved, That we denounce fusion with any and all parties. We are in favor of putting out a straight People's Party ticket at Cincinnati, O., May 9, 1900. We emphatically endorse Barker and Donnelly in their work for pure middle-of-the-road populism. We denounce the Sioux Falls Convention and the traitorous leaders that are trying to barter our party away."

"We hereby instruct our delegates appointed at this Convention to the Cincinnati Convention, to meet May 9, 1900, to vote for the nomination and election of Wharton Barker as President and Ignatius Donnelly as Vice-President, without compromise or concession to any one."

The convention which was large and enthusiastic and addressed at length by Wharton Barker and Ignatius Donnelly, put out the following state ticket:

Governor—J. H. Traylor, of Troup.

Secretary of State—Dr. L. L. Clemments, of Milton.

Attorney General—F. H. Safford, of Emanuel.

Comptroller General—J. T. Holbrook, of Franklin.

State Treasurer—J. Wild Park, of Meriwether.

Commission of Agriculture—A. H. Tally, of Carroll.

State School Commissioner—W. T. Flint, of Taliaferro.

Prison Commissioners—J. T. Dicky, of Upson, and S. C. McCandless, of Butts.

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## UNIVERSAL BROTHERHOOD PARTY.

[Published by request. All who may approve of the following, and who may desire in good faith to co-operate, are cordially invited to correspond with Arthur Pillsbury Dodge, 6-6 St. Nicholas Avenue, New York.]

**R**ATIONAL organization for united, non-partisan, unselfish, world-wide brotherly action. So long as it is necessary to have organization; so long as men organize for corrupt purposes, let there be organization for for the right.

*Platform*—Earnest, sincere, practical devotion to God and the cause of God on earth.

*Watchword and Rule of Action*—The Golden Rule.

*Mutual Pledge*—Each to vote and use his influence according to the dictates of conscience. Women, pending their legal right to vote, will each endeavor to influence at least one convert or member; one voter.

*The Reason*—As the tendency towards corruption in governmental, commercial and social affairs, is alarmingly increasing and leading us further and further from God, the only one we should recognize and implicitly obey, it is high time to call a halt; to look at things as they are; then radically change and improve our conduct so that it shall be more in harmony with above rule of action.

The principles upon which are based the governments of all alleged Christian countries are declared to be those in concord with and allegiance to the positive laws of God, but sad departures therefrom are in evidence on all sides.

What nation is there but which through its rulers or directing or executive powers, professes earnest, devoted allegiance to the Higher Laws and calls upon our eternal God to bless and direct its actions? But is it not true that hypocrisy unfortunately predominates either unwittingly or with intent? Like the traveller who has lost his course in the trackless wilderness, we have lost or departed from our true bearings.

It is believed, or at least hoped, that there is a large majority of mankind who desire to serve God and His Holy Cause on earth. These know that God is our real and only King; that God is the sole Being of PERFECT Love, Truth, Wisdom, Purity, Goodness, Harmony, Will, Judgment, Power, and, indeed, everything that is real and true.

All intelligent persons know that there must have been a great PURPOSE in our coming to this earth, and that it could not, in the nature of things, have been for merely securing material "wealth," food or other bodily nourishment or protection; earthly knowledge and experience; pleasure or sense gratification; nor *merely to worship God*. The first four are proper in a limited sense, but only as *incidental* to the main work of life. The latter is of course our duty, and should be our one delight above everything; however, it is certain that we did not come to the material world for that destined purpose, nor was it necessary. The great thing then is to know why we came here! The answer to this question is capable of apprehension and scientific demonstration. To attain to this great end it behooves us to seek earnestly in spirit for Truth, and to let our every action follow the dictates of conscience, thus constantly aiming to *live* as nearly as possible in harmony with the known perfect Godly attributes.

It is believed that a majority of the inhabitants of the so-called Christian nations are either members of religious organizations or churches, or are religiously inclined, but that many of them have become, in the march of time, from various causes, and generally without such intention, "scribes, pharisees, hypocrites;" prolific with good professions, but, unfortunately, with *lives* too little in tune with actual sincere WORK along correct lines.

In looking at things as they are, must we not admit that the great political parties are actually in the control of those seemingly far from God? Are they not devoid of true primary and fundamental principles? Can any dispute the woeful degeneracy of

such parties and that they are nothing more than powerful organizations to further the greed and rapacity of the selfish and deplorable side of humanity, thus becoming other than primarily intended, nay, more, diametrically opposed to the inalienable rights and interests of the creatures of God, created with equal rights and privileges? Rome had one Nero; we have many Neros who are ruthlessly destroying others for personal selfish gratification.

## Declaration of Rights of the People.

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, hereby declare that:—

WHEREAS, Political parties have seriously departed from the principles which gave them birth, and are now mainly devoted to the wrongful work of fostering monopoly and conditions opposed to God and His people; and,

WHEREAS, Centralization of power, in the form of "Trusts" and monetary combinations, is conducive to corruption, injustice and to the laying of excessive burdens upon the masses; and,

WHEREAS, Governments have become corrupted by and subservient to the demoralizing power of dangerous wealth and monopoly; and,

WHEREAS, The many current "Reform" movements, political and social, are not as well calculated for securing the objects for which they were intended as would be a good plan for striking at the root of the recognized evils; and,

WHEREAS, Our Divine Author, Teacher and Guide, while endowing us with the necessary power to choose, never interferes with our absolute liberty to choose between Right and Wrong; therefore, it is desirable to follow, as nearly as possible, the Heavenly example; to strike at the root by seeking *first the Kingdom of God*, and doing everything in our power towards real *regeneration*, no people being too low to be reached; and,

WHEREAS, Direct appealing to the higher nature is more effective and permanent, and the greatest and most speedy good to the greatest number is bound to result from encouraging and helping each other to "seek first the Kingdom of God and His Righteousness;" and,

WHEREAS, The "signs of the times" clearly indicate that our firm allegiance and devotion is uncompromisingly due to the Supreme Ruler of the Universe; therefore, be it RESOLVED that we make and publish the following DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES:—

*Resolved*, That all earthly power is vested directly and impartially in the PEOPLE, who have an inalienable RIGHT to "institute, alter or abolish any form of government;" that kings, rulers, princes, executive or other officers of governments, inherently and of fact, derive their high positions of trust and responsibility from, first, God, our Creator; second, and materially, from the PEOPLE; that such mere SERVANTS of God and His people, delegated to administer the affairs of government equitably, honorably and justly, and occupying high positions, should not prove false or incompetent for such offices of trust and responsibility, and should not assume to themselves positions of masters, when in fact they are merely servants of God and the people, and should not conspire with private people or interests, with corrupt intent, in manner inimical to the true interests of the nation at large; that above and most important of all, a due and proper recognition of, and devoted allegiance to God, is unquestionably due from His creatures; that we, the undersigned, hereby agree to use our best efforts to secure the active co-operation of all children of God, impartially and without favor, and without respect to sex, color, nationality or previous condition of servitude, with or without any church, society, party or other organization, in promoting and carrying out the aims of this proposed Ideal Political Party, Universal Brotherhood, in a thorough and practical manner, and to the end that such shall ultimately cease being a "part" and become the "whole" of the people, it being clearly understood that the great aim is the determined allegiance and devotion to the One

and only true God, our Lord and Ruler, with the earnest purpose to make practical and universal the greatest mandate ever promulgated: "Seek ye first the Kingdom of God and His Righteousness, and all these things shall be added unto you," which, together with "Whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them," shall constitute the solid foundation and constitution of this party, this organized, co-operative work for advancing God's Kingdom on earth, and for the greatest possible good of mankind.

"In support of which declaration, the signers of this instrument mutually pledge to each other their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor."

#### PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

- RIP VAN FOSSIL. A Medical Tragedy. By Fred Deem. Pp. 47. New York: Alliance Pub. Co. 10c.
- AMERICAN PUBLIC SCHOOLS. History and Pedagogics. By John Swett. Pp. 320. New York: American Book Co. \$1.
- THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE. By Ellen Glasgow. Pp. 444. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. \$1.50.
- AUS MEINEM KONIGREICH. By "Carmen Sylva." Selected and edited by Dr. Wilhelm Bernhardt. Pp. 132. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co. 35c.
- JETTATURA. By Theophile Gautier. Edited, with introduction and notes, by A. Schinz. Pp. 143. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co. 30c.
- JOSE. By A. P. Valdis. Edited, with introduction and notes, by F. J. A. Davidson. Pp. 204. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co. 80c.
- THE HARP OF LIFE. By Elizabeth Godfrey. Pp. 336. New York: Henry Holt & Co. \$1.50.
- THE CITY FOR THE PEOPLE, or the Municipalization of the City Government and of Local Franchises. By Frank Parsons. Pp. 597. Philadelphia: C. F. Taylor. \$1.
- A BIMETALLIC CURRENCY, the Only Hope of a True Republic. By Mrs. Emeline Hicks. Pp. 80. St. Louis, Mo.: Word & Works Pub. Co. 25c.

#### BOOK REVIEWS.

##### The Real Interest in Historic Places.

*Historic Mansions and Highways Around Boston.* By SAMUEL ADAMS DRAKE. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. \$2.50.

This handsome book is a new and revised edition of the author's "Old Landmarks and Historic Fields of Middlesex," which was first published more than twenty five years since. The favor that book met is unquestionably deserved to an even greater extent by this, for not only is it brought down to date but it is also embellished by many full page illustrations from photographs, besides the numerous wood-cuts. Some bad press work here and there will be noticed with regret by those who admire a book for its perfect finish as well as its contents.

Mr. Drake might well have entitled his book the "Making and Makers of Historic Mansions and Highways," etc., for this describes it more precisely than the title he has selected, which savors much of dry descriptions of dusty things. But if this is suggested to the reader's mind he will find himself most agreeably disillusioned before he has turned many pages, for there is nothing dry about the book. Indeed, physical descriptions, as such, are nowhere prominent and there is vastly less about the landmarks than of that which made them famous. And, when we stop to think, it becomes apparent that what really impresses us is, after all, not the thing the eye sees but what that thing means, what it stands for and represents. Of itself it may be a wonderful creation of art, a monument to man's genius, beautiful in finish and perfect in every last detail, or it may be some lowly slab, hidden among the grass and upheaved by the forces of nature. The practical mind will possibly spurn the latter as of no consequence, and become enraptured with the former (looking with eye only), but how easily may the latter be the shrine to which men shall go for ages there to find and feel something of that something it represents.

The little house nestling between the hills at Valley Forge has a significance not less than the imposing monument which stands on Bunker Hill. But for the resolute spirit of determination that was evinced during that terrible winter at Valley Forge the work begun at Bunker Hill would have gone for naught. Let it not be construed that we disbelieve in monuments; on the contrary, we would appropriately mark every

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spot, remember every man about which or whom there clings that which makes for immortality, for the betterment of mankind. We cannot better define our meaning, and, we venture to assume, the feelings that prompted the author while writing this book, than in the following memorable words uttered at Gettysburg by the man who, of all others, felt and appreciated what had been done there: "In a larger sense we cannot dedicate—we cannot consecrate—we cannot hallow—this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here have consecrated it far above our poor power to add or detract. The world will little note nor long remember what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here."

But to return to the method Mr. Drake has pursued in his book. Brief pen portraits of the men who gave historic interest



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### Book News

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Portraits and sketches of Jessie Lynch Williams, the magazine writer; Norman Hapgood, the dramatic critic, and Professor E. H. Griggs, the lofty-spirited man who has become such an element in Philadelphia life.

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to the spots he takes us to, short accounts of what occurred there, interspersed with a good sprinkling of anecdotes, combine to make a running narrative full of interest and substantial information about the points and places visited, which so acquire an actuality and life more than they possess in themselves. As a collection of just such matter as this, culled from innumerable sources, the book has its greatest value.

\*\*\*

### A Critical Study of Old English Lyrics.

*A Book of Seventeenth Century Lyrics.* Selected and edited, with an introduction, by FELIX E. SCHELLING. Boston: Ginn & Co. \$1.25.

Of the things "hard" in the field of literature, the task of an editor and compiler is one. The poet needs but to produce, the editor to collect. Many will agree that it is by far easier to accumulate a fortune, to produce it, than it is to put it into the proper channels successfully, that is to say, so that it may do the greatest good to the greatest number. If the task of no editor is a very easy one, and if compilers are seldom made to walk upon the smooth path of roses, this statement may well be applied to the editor and compiler of poetical selections, particularly where the field to be covered is one of such vast extent and wonderful variety as that of the English lyrics of that mighty period of the 17th century, which is marked as the finest and loftiest of all ages. And therefore if an editor and compiler is successful in such a gigantic task, his book or books are, to say the least, a success from the very outset.

And such a success is, indeed, the book before us, and as such it deserves every possible support. To begin with, it is a useful book in more than one sense. Lovers of the lyrics of that period will appreciate it particularly, because of the careful and conscientious manner with which every poet has been dealt. Just think! The best productions of seventy-five years of one of the grandest periods, by poets, most of whom well deserve to live for as many centuries.

About fifty poets are represented in this new volume of the "Athenaeum Press Series," which, if it maintains its standard as now and heretofore, will certainly prove to be a highly desirable series of reference books for every select library. The two hundred and fifty and odd poems here collected are not merely reproduced, but cleverly and in a scholarly and exceedingly effective way explained, described and most vigorously expounded in notes, which in themselves are admirable. Some sixty pages of such notes as these are, on such a subject, and by such a scholar of literature, are of more than usual interest and value. Felix E. Schelling, Professor of English Literature in the University of Pennsylvania, is not only a thorough, but a most reliable author. Those acquainted with his former books and the quality of his work in general, have the confidence that every statement he makes, whether in the form of a note or in the way of introduction, can be trusted. That is to say: He is exact.

But what lends a special value to this volume of lyrics is the excellent introduction, which, indeed, is a brilliant critical essay in six parts, describing in full the interesting subject of which the book treats. Not only will the general reader and the student of literature be highly interested in this learned introduction, but teachers in particular. A very complete index to authors and editors, an index to first line of each poem, and, finally, one to the introduction and notes, complete this volume, which will surely not fail to repay the author for the hard work, for the tedious task, and the immense labor he had to give to it, when he learns that all is fully appreciated—by each reader in his own way—and when he considers that his work will, aye, must serve as precious seed for the growing generation, which will make the generation to come, and thus implant within it the love and understanding of the beauty and the charm of what is grandest in literature: "The noblest thoughts in rhyme."

### MARY JOHNSTON—A SKETCH.

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whenever and wherever possible. But with such self laudation Miss Johnston has nothing in common; not only will she not assist in such work, but on the contrary throws every obstacle possible in the path of those who would make her known to an admiring and interested world. Miss Johnston is one of those modest and retiring individuals who does not see why the people should display any interest in her personal life, and further, one of those who does not consider that she owes any such information to the public merely because the accident of authorship has made her name and work household words from sea to sea.

Knowing all this and desiring to keep in the good books and friendship of Miss Johnston it is with more than hesitation that we venture to speak of her now. We only hope that our hasty and somewhat crude sketch of this talented and brilliant southern writer will do a little toward satisfying the demands of a greedy public, until such time as a fuller and more authentic account finds its way into print.

First, Miss Johnston is young, but, as her work shows, old enough to understand mature things and how to express them in language that has passed muster with young and old alike. Born on the banks of the river James, at Buchanan, Virginia, her childhood and girlhood were spent at the very foot of the Blue Ridge, where we are told she passed nearly her entire time rambling among the beauties of nature and absorbing therefrom the delights and joys of God's fair land. Thus nature marked her for her own, and in her books we can read on almost every page her passionate love and adoration for the truth, the tenderness, and the noble justice of her nature mother. How often it is that one's misfortunes prove the blessings of others! So in the case of Miss Johnston, who, almost from birth, has been condemned to a life of ill-health and sometimes great suffering. It was this poor health that forced her parents to send their child out into the air and sunshine of the broad field and deep valley, into the shaded glade and by the rippling brook, in search of the strength that had been denied her. Thus by the unlucky, or would it be too brutal to say lucky, accident of circumstances Miss Johnston received her deep knowledge of and insight into the ways and delights of nature. Ill-health again sent her to the ocean—Cobb's Island, Virginia, and there again she lived an out of door life, and saw and understood another phase of the grand and infinite beauty of nature. Cobb's Island, by the way, is the island upon which Captain Ralph Percy and the Lady Jocelyn were cast by the storm and where they fell in with the pirate crew. In 1893 the Johnston family removed to New York city and there Miss Johnston became practically an invalid. It was there, while forced to undergo a long period of rest and enforced idleness, that she took up her pen to divert her attention and occupy her mind. At that time she began on "Prisoners of Hope" never thinking, however, that it would ever appear before the public. Its decided success led her to take up literature as a serious pursuit and not merely as an amusement, and the outcome—"To Have and To Hold"—has more than justified her good judgment.

Miss Johnston is now residing in Birmingham, Alabama. She is the eldest daughter of Major John W. Johnston, well known among southern lawyers and railroad men, and her family is the same as that of the famous Confederate, General Joseph E. Johnston.

Of Miss Johnston's copious reading and literary research we have made no mention for the reason that her books abundantly display it, and because to our mind her knowledge and grasp of true nature, is so rare and admirable as to eclipse all else.

#### BRIEFER NOTICES.

*South America.* Geographical Reader. By FRANK G. CARPENTER, New York: American Book Co. 60 cents.

We can never examine present day school-books without thinking how delightful it would be to be a child again, if only to learn from such books. Surely they make study a pleasure not a drudge. The care and attention which trained and skilled teachers have given, not only to developing and perfecting modern methods of teaching, but also to the preparation of the books which these new methods require, is more than commendable. They have done a noble and infinitely valuable work, but, still unsatisfied and preceiving yet further opportunity for improvement, they cease not their labors but push on towards a perfection which each advance seems to raise a little higher. Needless to say the old cramping methods of teaching, whereby all individuality among the pupils was scrupulously suppressed and ability to learn by rote was regarded as the acme of success, have long since given place to methods devised particularly to

develop to the utmost the capabilities and individuality of each pupil, to teach him to observe and think for himself.

The book before us is altogether admirable in that it possesses, in marked degree, those several qualities which are most to be desired in a book of its special character and scope. In writing as though we (the readers) were accompanying him on the journey and actually seeing with our own eyes what he describes, Mr. Carpenter arouses an active interest which ensures a careful reading. Besides this, the many and very beautiful illustrations, mainly from photographs taken by the author who has himself been over the ground, contribute immensely to a clear understanding of the country traversed, its varying character and products, its peoples and industries. To conclude, this geographical reader, a fitting companion to that which preceded it on North America, is a book which can be read with interest and profit by grown-ups as well as the school children for whom it was especially planned.

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*L'Arrabbiata.* By PAUL HEYSE. Edited for school use, with material for prose composition by MAX LANTZ. New York: American Book Co. 30 cents.

Paul Heyse, no doubt, is the foremost prose writer of German Literature to-day. A selection from his exquisite prose (this little story in particular, which is one of Heyse's popular tales, giving a most beautiful description of Neapolitan life) will and must certainly awaken a taste for the beauty of the German language, its literature and its writers, in the mind of the young American student for whose benefit the book has been edited, arranged and appended with a vocabulary.

Professor Max Lantz, who is Instructor of German in the Patterson classical and scientific school, has made this lovely story adaptable to every grade and to every class of junior and advanced students. The notes are useful and copious, giving a thorough explanation of foreign words and of the many non-German dialects and expressions used in the work. The appended dictionary is carefully chosen, and systematically arranged; each



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club of five,	\$2.75
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noun being classed according to gender and each verb being given in the infinitive, an advantage, which will certainly be appreciated most fully by teachers, and last, but not least, by the student himself.

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*History Reader for Elementary Schools*, Arranged with Special Reference to Holidays. By L. L. WILSON, New York: The Macmillan Co. 60 cents.

A practical book by a practical teacher, this possesses many excellent points and should prove effective in the work for which it has been specially prepared. Mrs. Wilson, of the Philadelphia Normal School, fully appreciates the importance of arousing and holding the interest of the pupil, especially the very young pupil, and of cultivating the faculty of thought. The plan she here adopts to attain these ends is to fix the pupil's attention on striking points in history and from them to build up and out. She has further arranged these about periods and times in the school year, particularly holidays. This system, as a whole, has much to commend it, despite the mixing of dates and events which it involves, and certainly by the time the little readers have been through this book, assisted as they should be by competent teachers, they will have gathered much information which will make a substantial foundation for further study. It may be that we are too great sticklers for absolute accuracy, but regarding it, as we do, as of the utmost importance, especially in teaching the very young, we are fain to suggest that in the next edition of this book the heading, "The First White Man in America" be modified, to say, "Coming of the White Man to America" and that the illustrations on pp. 321-3 give place to the right ones, which the publishers will have no difficulty in selecting from the same series of plates from which these two are taken. The book is strongly bound, well printed and appropriately illustrated, and will doubtless receive the hearty welcome it deserves.

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*At Start and Finish*. By WILLIAM LINDSEY. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co. \$1.25.

Those fortunate enough to have read the author's "Cinderpath Tales" published some two years since and now out of print, will be doubly happy to learn that the best of them have been embodied in the present book together with a few new ones. As an old athletic trainer Mr. Lindsey is particularly well fitted to write just the kind of book that this one is, a book made up of much sound and sage advice, given in an attractive and lively style. The first story, entitled "England and New England," descriptive of the recent athletic games between Oxford and Cambridge on the one hand, and Harvard and Yale on the other, is an especially timely one and will appeal just now on the eve of another American College team's departure for friendly contest with foreign amateur athletes, with particular force. That the sturdy and true sons of the University of Pennsylvania may win the coming English games and, later the Olympic games, to be held this year in Paris as a feature of the Exposition, is the earnest wish of all American college men. These athletic meets do much toward bringing closer together in friendly spirit the several nations of the earth by teaching, one for the other, mutual respect and honest admiration.

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*Sunday Afternoons for the Children*. A Mother Book. By E. FRANCES SOULE. New York: Fords, Howard & Hurlbert. 75 cents.

What to do with our children and how to amuse them and at the same time instruct them in proper ways Sunday afternoons is the problem that Mrs. Soule has attempted, after years of study, to solve in this book. The book is compiled from various lectures that she has given during several years past in New England. Mrs. Soule is most decidedly religious, a firm believer that in the Bible only can adult and child find true peace, comfort and love. She frowns on outdoor pleasure and exercise of body and mind as a thing entirely out of place on the holy day. She would have the mother teach the growing child to observe the day with becoming humility and make of it a day of useful work and not one of idle pleasure. The book is all right in its way, but personally we cannot agree with all Mrs. Soule holds. To our mind the child can learn far more of God and God's ways out in His glorious air and beautiful sunshine than he possibly can by writing Biblical quotations or reciting religious poetry indoors. And surely the good God likes to see his children, and particularly his little children who the Son loved so much, enjoying themselves to the utmost and making their physical bodies fit to meet the trials and troubles of life. Let the children enjoy themselves to the very limit while they may and in the years to come they will look back gladly and bless you.

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*Thro' Fire to Fortune.* By MRS. ALEXANDER. New York: R. F. Fenno & Co. \$1.25.

Of Mrs. Alexander, the English novelist, there is really nothing further to be said. She needs no introduction, for the novel reader knows her of old as a prolific and eminently proper writer of the gushing variety of love romance. It is quite difficult to explain the great popularity of her stories, for they are not such as to appeal with any particular force, not even original, never too exciting, and, what is more, all very much alike. The reader of Mrs. Alexander's books is by this time well acquainted with the sweet young girl who is thrown on her own resources in the early stages of the plot, and with the somewhat elderly hero who is in truth a good fellow in his own quiet way, who very appropriately falls in love with the young thing who has from the first loved him, though she did not know it. This general description of Mrs. Alexander's stories does not, of course, hold strictly good in all, but it just about fills the bill of her plots, ending with the well worn, "and then they were married." The present is about up to the average Mrs. Alexander story, neither better nor worse, and will meet with the usual warm hearted reception accorded to all. It is a pleasant book to idle away the passing hour, and the reader is sure to emerge unruffled and at peace with men and things, but that is all. Mrs. Alexander's many stories certainly cannot do any harm and they may, and we doubt not will, do a little good in their own quiet and eminently respectable way.

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*Her Sailor.* By MARSHALL SAUNDERS. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. \$1.25.

Now that Miss Saunders has won such high place among the fiction writers of the day, she has been prevailed upon to put before her many friends, for their inspection, her maiden effort in literature. The volume before us was first issued in England in 1889, under the title of "My Spanish Sailor," and is now republished with some few and immaterial changes in plot and scene, and with some new incidents introduced to fit the changed title. The writings of Miss Saunders are so well known and widely read that there is hardly occasion for further remark. About all we need say is that in this, her first story, Miss Saunders shows most clearly the original and graceful style that has become so finished and polished in later years. The plot of this story is in many ways far superior to that of at least one other of her most recent novels. A comparison between this and later day books from her facile pen is quite interesting, and the reader must indeed be dull who shall not notice the wonderful and gratifying growth of the author's capabilities in the humorous line. In the present book her humor is quite crude and child like, and shows the hand of the novice. However, this story will not hurt her reputation, rather add to it, we should say.

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#### IN THE LITERARY WORLD.

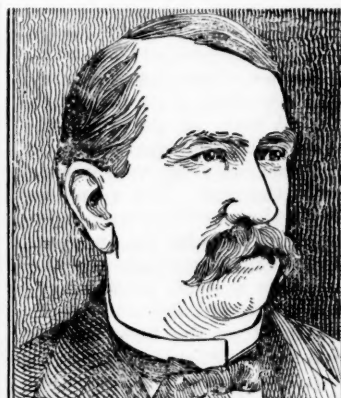
Harper & Brothers have just ready "The Life of William H. Seward," by Frederic Bancroft, an exhaustive biography in two volumes; "The story of the Boers," narrated by their leaders, published under the authority of the South African Republics with special papers by Montagu White, recent Consul General of the Transvaal at London; and "The Nicaragua Canal," by W. E. Simmons.

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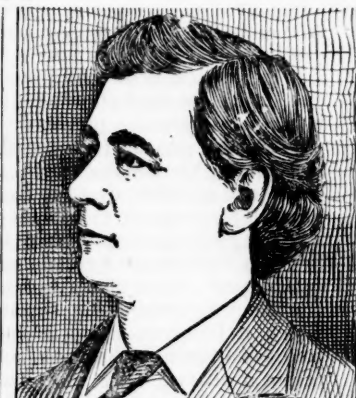
Laird & Lee will issue shortly "A Lord's Courtship," by Lee Meriwether; "A Woman of Nerve," by Dr. N. T. Oliver, and "A Violet Flame," by Fred T. Jane, a tale of modern upheaval, illustrated by the author. The eighth revised edition of Lee's "Guide to Paris and Everyday French Conversation" is ready with many novel features, among them German and Italian vocabularies for tourists.

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Congressman Howard from Alabama.

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Congressman Howard's home address is Fort Payne, Ala.

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The Baron de Coubertin has just completed his book on "France Since 1814" which The Macmillan Company will publish at once. The work attempts to set clearly before the world an unvarnished account of the political changes in the France of this century about which so many unfounded beliefs obtain in the rest of Europe.